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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

Robert Judd,

Plaintiff,

v.

**City of New York, NYPD Officers John
Does 1 through 10, individually and in
their official capacities (the names John
Doe being fictitious, as the true names are
presently unknown).**

Defendants.

Complaint

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Civ. No.:15-CV- 2771

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Plaintiff brings this civil rights action against the City of New York and New York City Police Officers John Does 1 through 10, alleging that defendants violated his rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution by falsely arresting him, and for the John Doe's failure to intervene and prevent such conduct. Plaintiff seeks compensatory and punitive damages, attorney's fees and costs and such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§1983 and 1988, and the Fourth, Fifth & Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. Jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §1343.

3. Venue is proper in the Eastern District of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391 (b) and (c) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District and because some or all of the defendants reside in this District.

DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

4. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38, Plaintiff demands a trial by jury in this action.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff Robert Judd ("Plaintiff" or "Mr. Judd") is a fifty seven (57) year old man who resided in the County of Kings, City and State of New York at the time of each of the Incidents complained of in the instant Complaint.
6. The City of New York is a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.
7. The individual defendants are members of the New York City Police Department ("NYPD") who were so employed on April 23, 2015, March 8, 2014 and January 30, 2013. The Doe defendants were acting under color of state law and in their capacities as members of the NYPD at all relevant times. The Doe defendants are sued in their individual and official capacities.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The First Incident

8. On April 23, 2015, Plaintiff was in the vicinity of Glenmore Avenue and Junius Street and operating a Chevy Express van when he noticed a patrol car signaling for him to pull over.

9. Plaintiff asked the officers why he was being stopped and they responded that they were stopping him because his van was “so low.”
10. The officers then demanded that Plaintiff open the back of his van and he complied.
11. In the back of his van Plaintiff had iron beams, radiators and pipes, commonly referred to as “scrap metal,” which he had picked up from a job site in Manhattan.
12. The officers asked Plaintiff about the scrap metal and Plaintiff produced a receipt which indicated that he had the right to possess the scrap metal.
13. Nevertheless, Plaintiff was arrested and charged with violating AC 10-118, a New York Code which addresses the destruction and removal of property in building or structures.
14. Plaintiff was transported to the 73rd Precinct where he spent approximately thirteen (13) hours.
15. Thereafter, Plaintiff was taken to Central Booking where he spent approximately seven and one half (7 ½) hours before seeing a Criminal Court Judge at his arraignment.
16. At arraignment, the matter was adjourned in contemplation of dismissal.

The Second Incident

17. On March 8, 2014, Plaintiff was driving in East New York, Brooklyn and operating a Chevy Express van when he noticed a patrol car signaling for him to pull over.
18. Plaintiff complied, and when he asked why he was being stopped, the officers told him it was because his van was “so low.”
19. The officers then demanded that Plaintiff open the back of his van and he complied.
20. In the back of his van Plaintiff had iron beams, radiators and pipes, commonly referred to as “scrap metal,” which he had picked up from a job site in Manhattan.

21. The officers asked Plaintiff about the scrap metal and Plaintiff produced a receipt which indicated that he had the right to possess the scrap metal.

22. Nevertheless, Plaintiff was arrested and charged with violating AC 10-118, a New York Code which addresses the destruction and removal of property in building or structures.

23. Plaintiff was transported to the Precinct where he was processed before being taken to Central Booking.

24. At arraignment, the matter was adjourned in contemplation of dismissal after Plaintiff had been detained for more than twenty four (24) hours.

The Third Incident

25. On January 30, 2013, Plaintiff was in his Chevy van and waiting outside of Gershow Recycling, located on Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, NY, when he was approached by NYPD Officers.

26. Plaintiff had scrap metal inside of his van which he had picked up from a job site in Manhattan.

27. Plaintiff showed the officers a receipt which showed that he had a right to possess the scrap metal, but nonetheless, he was arrested and charged with violating AC 10-118.

28. Plaintiff was transported to the Precinct where he was processed before being taken to Central Booking.

29. At arraignment, the matter was adjourned in contemplation of dismissal after Plaintiff had been detained for more than twenty four (24) hours.

30. As a result of the foregoing Incidents, Plaintiff suffered unlawful detentions, loss of liberty, emotional distress, fear, anxiety, humiliation and degradation – all to his detriment.

FIRST CLAIM
Unlawful Search and Seizure

31. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation as if fully set forth herein.
32. Defendants violated the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments because they stopped and searched Plaintiff without reasonable suspicion or probable cause to do so.
33. As a direct and proximate result of this unlawful conduct, Plaintiff sustained the damages herein before alleged.
34. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff suffered unlawful detentions, loss of liberty, emotional distress, fear, anxiety, humiliation and degradation – all to his detriment.

SECOND CLAIM
False Arrest

35. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation as if fully set forth herein.
36. Defendants violated the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments because they arrested Plaintiff three times without probable cause.
37. As a direct and proximate result of this unlawful conduct, Plaintiff sustained the damages hereinbefore alleged.

THIRD CLAIM
Failure to Intervene

38. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation as if fully set forth herein.
39. Those defendants that were present but did not actively participate in the aforementioned unlawful conduct observed such conduct; had an opportunity to prevent such conduct and

had a duty to intervene and prevent such conduct- but consciously failed and refused to intervene.

40. Accordingly, the defendants who failed to intervene violated the Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

41. As a direct and proximate result of this unlawful conduct, Plaintiff sustained the damages hereinbefore alleged.

FOURTH CLAIM
MONELL CLAIM

42. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation as if fully set forth herein.

43. The City of New York is a “person” within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §1983.

44. The acts complained of were carried out by the aforementioned defendants in their capacities as police officers and officials pursuant to customs, policies, usages, practices, procedures and rules of the City and NYPD, all under the supervision of ranking officers of the NYPD.

45. The City is liable for the damages suffered by Plaintiff as a result of the conduct of their employees, agents, servants, in that, after learning of their employees’ violation of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights, they failed to remedy the wrong; they have created a policy and/or custom under which unconstitutional practices occurred and allowed such policies or customs to continue, and they have been grossly negligent in managing subordinates who caused the unlawful condition or event.

46. The City has been alerted to the regular use of excessive force and false arrests by its police officers, but has nevertheless exhibited deliberate indifference to such excessive

force and false arrests; that deliberate indifference caused the violation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights in this case.

47. The Incident that Plaintiff complains of is not an isolated incident. The City has been aware for some time, from lawsuits, notices of claim, complaints filed with the Civilian Complaint Review Board, and judicial rulings suppressing evidence and finding officers incredible as a matter of law, that a disturbing number of the City's police officers use excessive force, unlawfully search and seize citizens, bring charges against citizens with no legal basis, perjure themselves in charging instruments and testimony, and fail to intervene in and report the obvious illegal actions of their fellow officers. Nevertheless, the City has allowed policies and practices that allow the aforementioned to persist.

48. In addition, the well documented failures of the Civilian Complaint Review Board ("the CCRB"), a City agency, to substantiate obviously meritorious citizen complaints have gone uncorrected. The CCRB regularly finds complainants lack credibility based on the fact that such complainants have also brought lawsuits to remedy the wrongs they have experienced, a practice that often results in not substantiating the most serious charges brought to them. In addition, the CCRB virtually never initiates their own findings of false statements against officers who have made false statements to the CCRB in their own defense, nor do they initiate findings that officers have failed to report their fellow officers' misconduct; thus, officers have no real incentive to come forward, or to testify truthfully at the CCRB. The CCRB has no enforcement mechanisms once making a finding against an officer; it can only make recommendations to the NYPD, once finding misconduct by an officer.

49. The NYPD, once receiving a substantiated complaint by the CCRB, fails to adequately discipline officers for misconduct. The NYPD Department Advocate, which is endowed with the responsibility of following-up on substantiated CCRB charges, is understaffed and under-utilized. Furthermore, in the extraordinarily rare event that the CCRB substantiates a complaint and the Department Advocate proves the case in an internal trial against an officer, the police commissioner still maintains the power to reduce the discipline against such an officer.
50. Further, the City has no procedure to notify individual officers or their supervisors of unfavorable judicial review of their conduct. Without this notification, improper search and seizure practices and incredible testimony go uncorrected. Additionally, according to a report of the New York City Bar Association issued in 2000, the City has isolated its law department from the discipline of police officers so that civil suits against police officers for actions taken in their capacity as police officers have no impact on the officers' careers, regardless of the outcome of the civil actions.
51. The City is aware that all of the aforementioned has resulted in violations of citizens' constitutional rights. Despite such notice, the City has failed to take corrective action. This failure and these policies caused the officers in the present case to violate Plaintiff's civil rights without fear of reprisal.
52. Plaintiff has been damaged as a result of the deliberate indifference of the City to the constitutional rights of the City's inhabitants.
53. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff suffered unlawful detentions, loss of liberty, emotional distress, fear, anxiety, humiliation and degradation – all to his detriment.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests judgment against defendants as follows:

- a. Compensatory damages against all defendants, jointly and severally;
- b. Punitive damages in an amount to be determined by a jury;
- c. Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
- d. Such other relief as this Court shall deem just and proper.

Dated: May 13, 2015
New York, NY

s/Michael J. Redenburg
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